

BookletChart™

Chicago Lake Front

NOAA Chart 14927

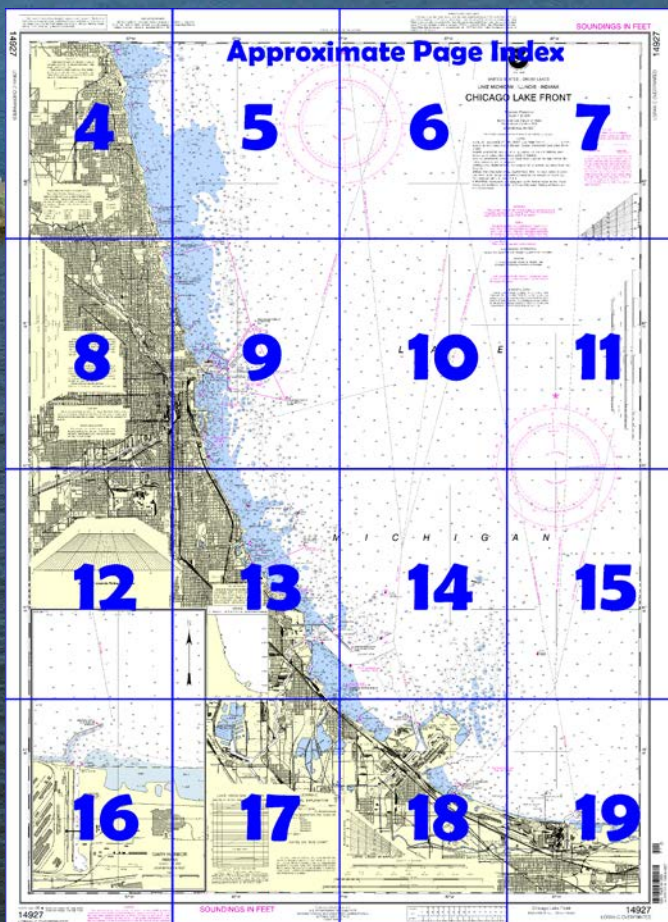


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=14927>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Gary Harbor is a private harbor at the S extremity of Lake Michigan, about 22 miles southwest of Michigan City and 14 miles southeast of Calumet Harbor entrance. The entirely artificial harbor was developed and is owned by United States Steel Corp.

Channels.—The harbor comprises a channel extending south into the shoreline for about 1 mile between parallel piers to a turning basin. The entrance to the channel

is protected by a breakwater extending generally northeast from the west side of the entrance. The outer end of the breakwater and outer ends of the piers are marked by private lights. A private sound signal is

at the breakwater light. A bulkhead, enclosing a fill area along the shore, extends 1.8 miles east from the east side of the channel entrance and is marked at its east end by a light. An unmarked shoal extends about 400 yards north-northeast of the east entrance point.

Depths in the channel are maintained to at least 27 feet. Just inside the entrance, the channel is crossed by an overhead pipeline with a clearance of 125 feet and an overhead power cable with a clearance of 132 feet. About 0.65 mile above the entrance, the channel is crossed by an overhead conveyor with a clearance of 125 feet.

Towage.—Tugs are available from Calumet (South Chicago) Harbor. (See Towage under Calumet (South Chicago) Harbor.)

Wharves.—United States Steel Corp. operates deep-draft berths along both sides of the channel at Gary Harbor. (For a complete description of the port facilities, refer to Port Series No. 48, published and sold by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. See Appendix A for address.) The alongside depths given for these berths are reported depths. (For information on latest depths, contact the operator.)

West Dock: 5,280 feet of berthing space; 27 to 31 feet alongside; deck height, 11 feet; open storage for over 4 million tons of material; four hulett-type unloaders, 600 tons per hour each; receipt of iron ore, iron ore pellets, and limestone.

East Dock: 4,352 feet of berthing space; 27 to 29 feet alongside; deck height, 11 feet; open storage for 500,000 tons of material; cranes to 100 tons; receipt of limestone and dolomite, shipment of scrap metal and steel mill products.

From Gary Harbor to Wilmette, IL, 36 miles northwest, the southwest shore of Lake Michigan is developed with extensive private commercial facilities, public utilities, marinas, and yacht clubs.

Buffington Harbor, a private harbor owned by the Carmeuse Lime Company, is about 3 miles southeast of Indiana Harbor and 4.5 miles northwest of Gary Harbor. The harbor is built in the lake in front of the company's plant on bulkheaded and filled land that extends 2,400 to 2,900 feet beyond the natural shoreline.

Channels.—The harbor basin is protected on the west and north sides by a breakwater that extends from the shore west of the wharf; the wharf forms the east side of the basin. The outer end of the breakwater is marked by a private light; a wave gauge is about 500 feet north of the light. The basin has been dredged to 26 feet, but the depths gradually decrease to about 12 feet along the breakwater on the west side of the harbor. A breakwater extends from the west breakwater and from the south shore of the harbor forming a protected inner basin at the southwest corner of the harbor.

From the northeast end of the wharf, the entire shoreline for about 4.5 miles southeast to Gary Harbor has been bulkheaded and filled.

The wharf on the east side of the basin provides 2,128 feet of berthing space with dolphins and a deck height of 8 feet. The reported depth alongside is 20 to 28 feet. There is open storage for about 1¼ million tons of material, and a retractable conveyor can load vessels with slag at 1,000 tons per hour. Limestone, bauxite, cement clinker, and bulk materials are received, and slag and miscellaneous bulk materials are shipped.

Towage.—Tugs are available from Calumet (South Chicago) Harbor.

Indiana Shoals, an extensive bank in the approaches to Indiana Harbor and Calumet Harbor, extends about 5 miles northeast from the outer end of the fill area which forms the east side of the entrance to Indiana Harbor.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Cleveland

Commander

9th CG District

Cleveland, OH

(216) 902-6117

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 26/06
Corrected through LNM Aug. 22/06

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "I" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Chicago, IL	KWO-39	152.550 MHz
Chrystal Lake, IL	KXI-41	162.500 MHz
Lockport, IL	KZZ-81	162.425 MHz
Racine, WI	KZZ-76	162.450 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Chicago, Illinois.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz.

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

8970 89,700 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M Master

W Secondary

X Secondary

Y Secondary

Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 8970-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

8970-X 8970-Y

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the latitudes in inshore waters.

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for details.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum) 577.5 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

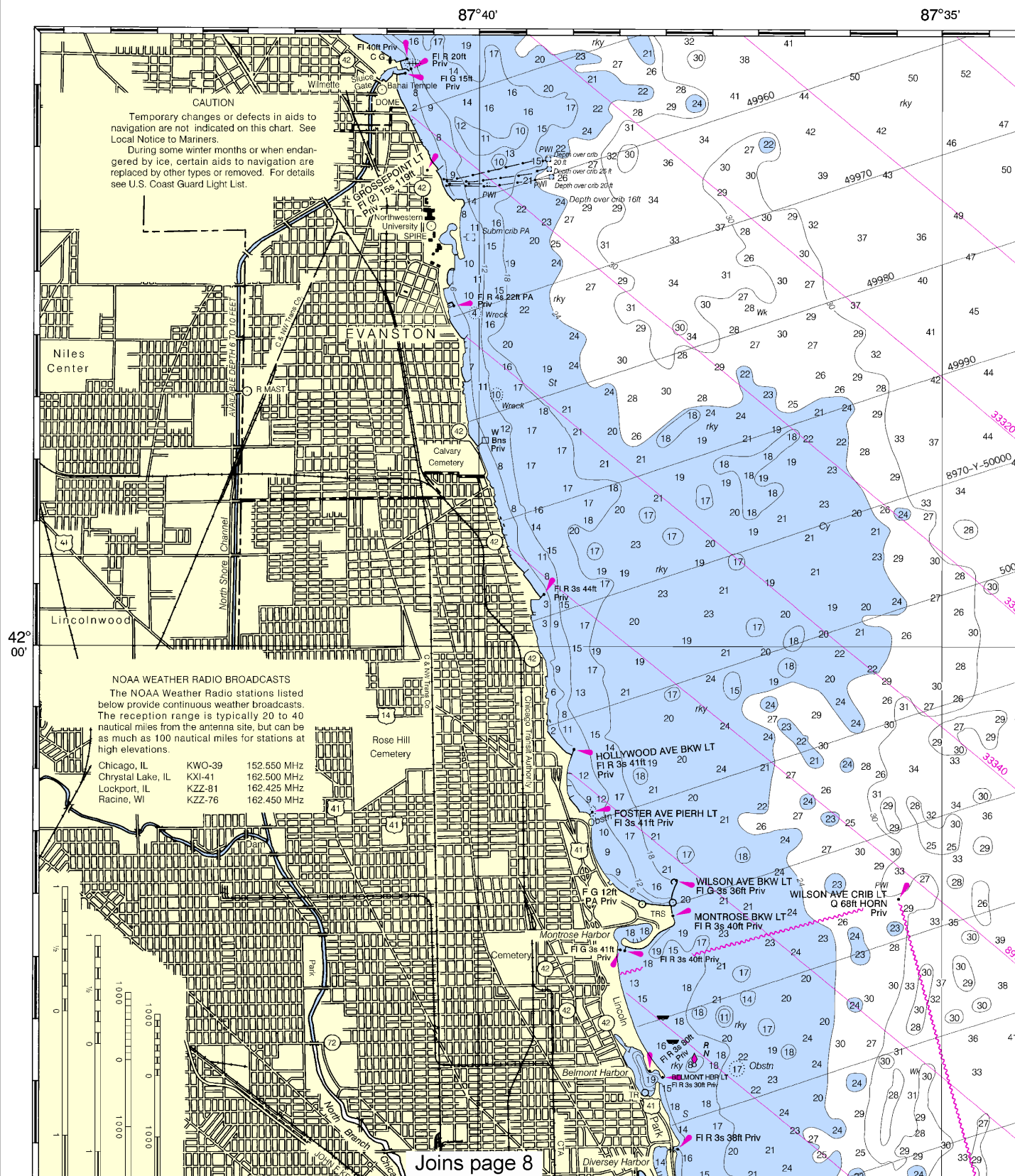
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and typography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U. S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LOTRAN-C OVERPRINTED

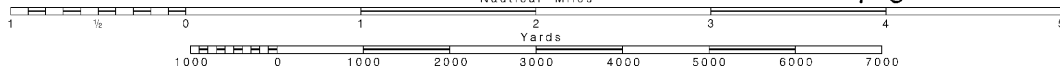


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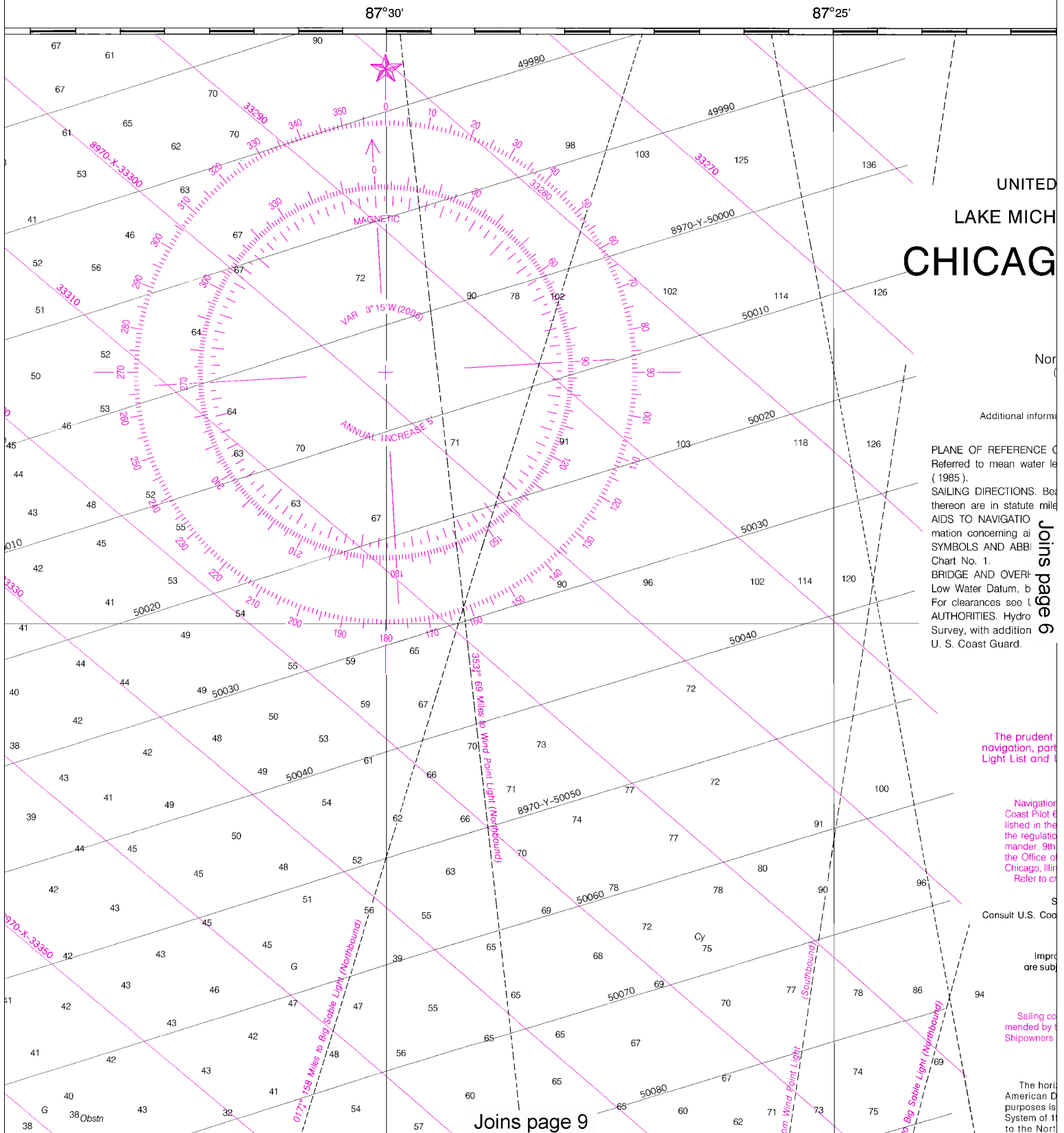
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Nautical Miles

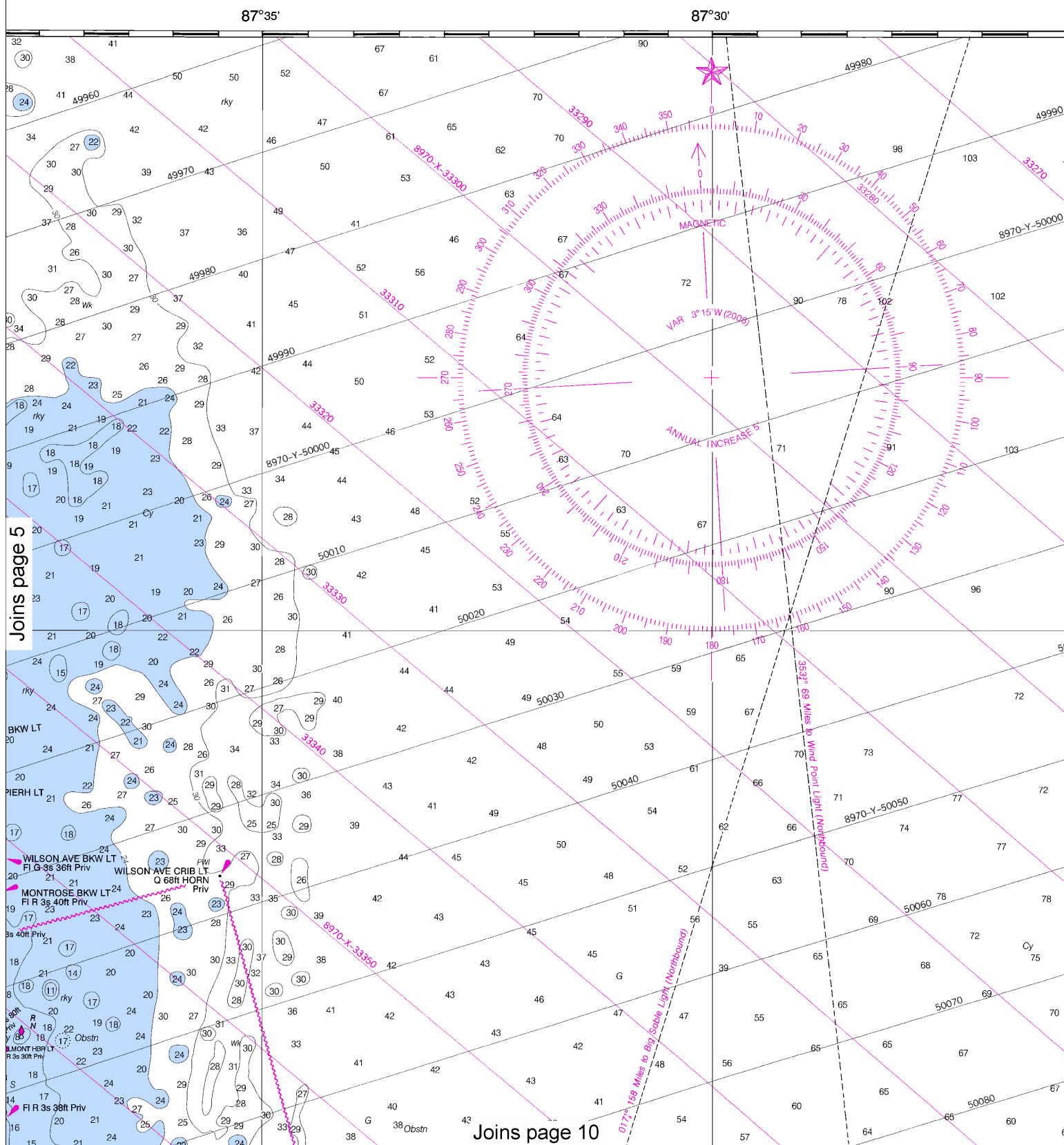
See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:80000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



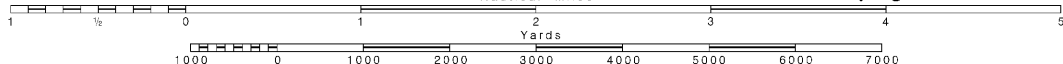
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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See Note on page 5.

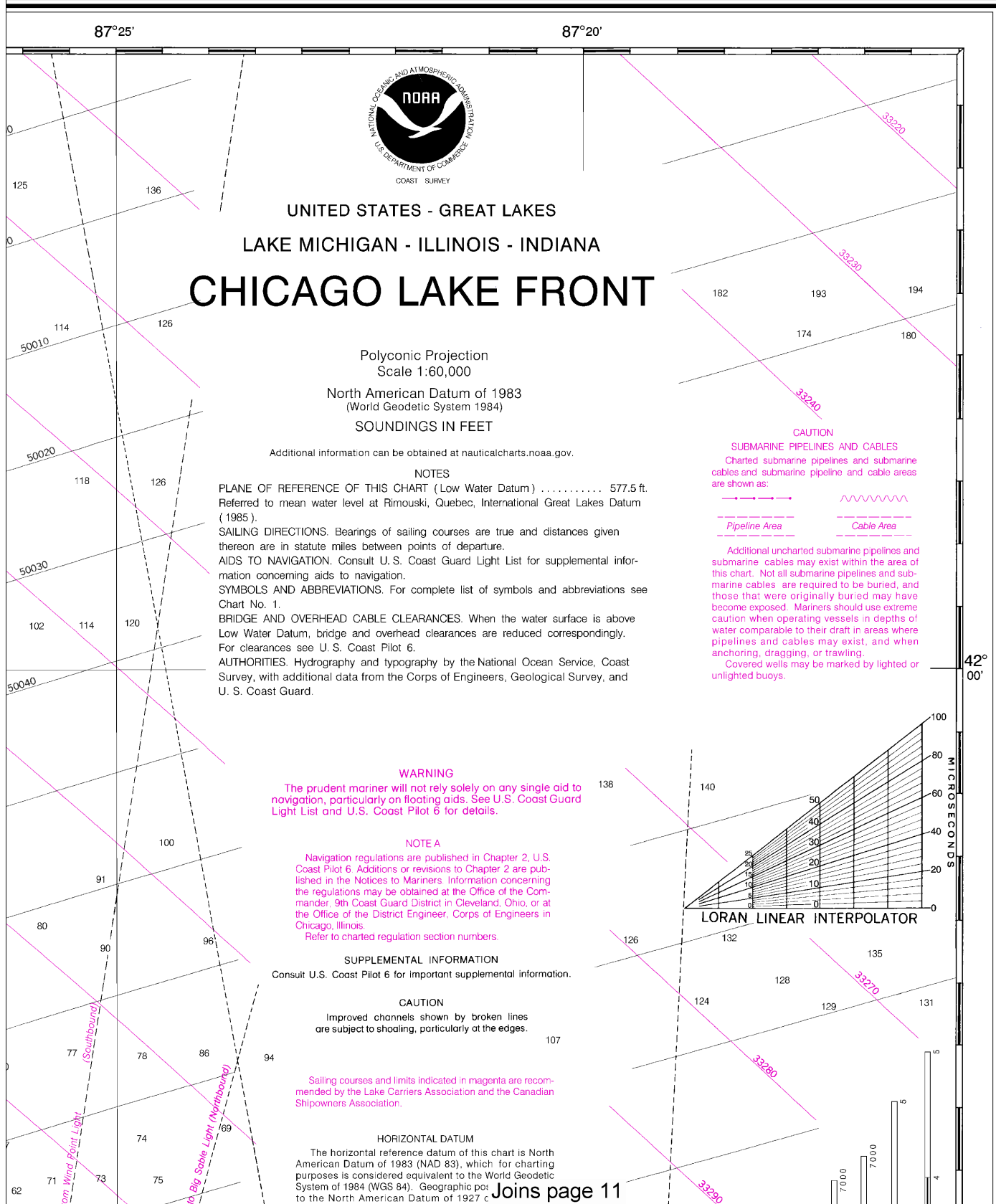


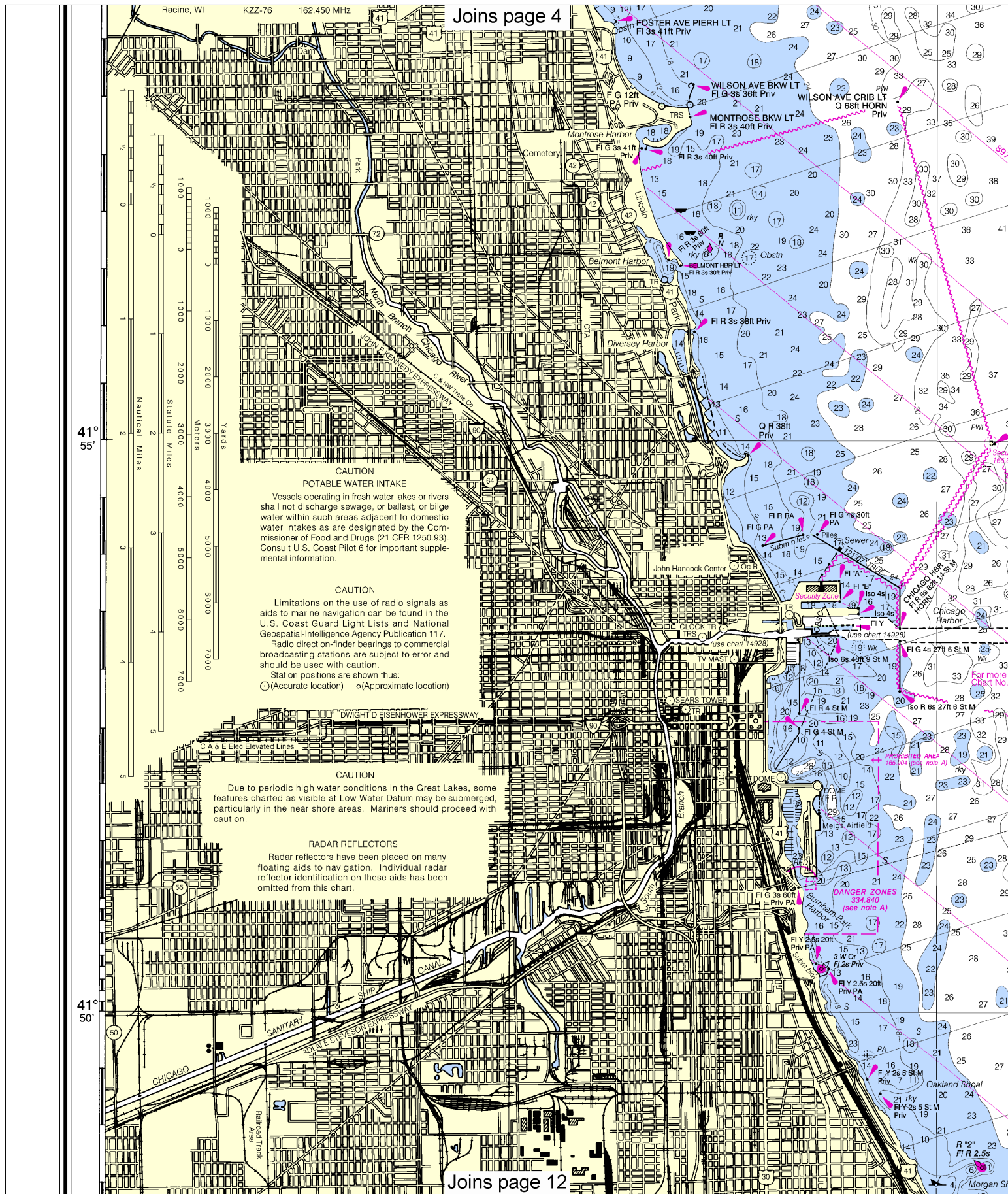
With its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New charts are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent for on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, Charters.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or Grafix.com.

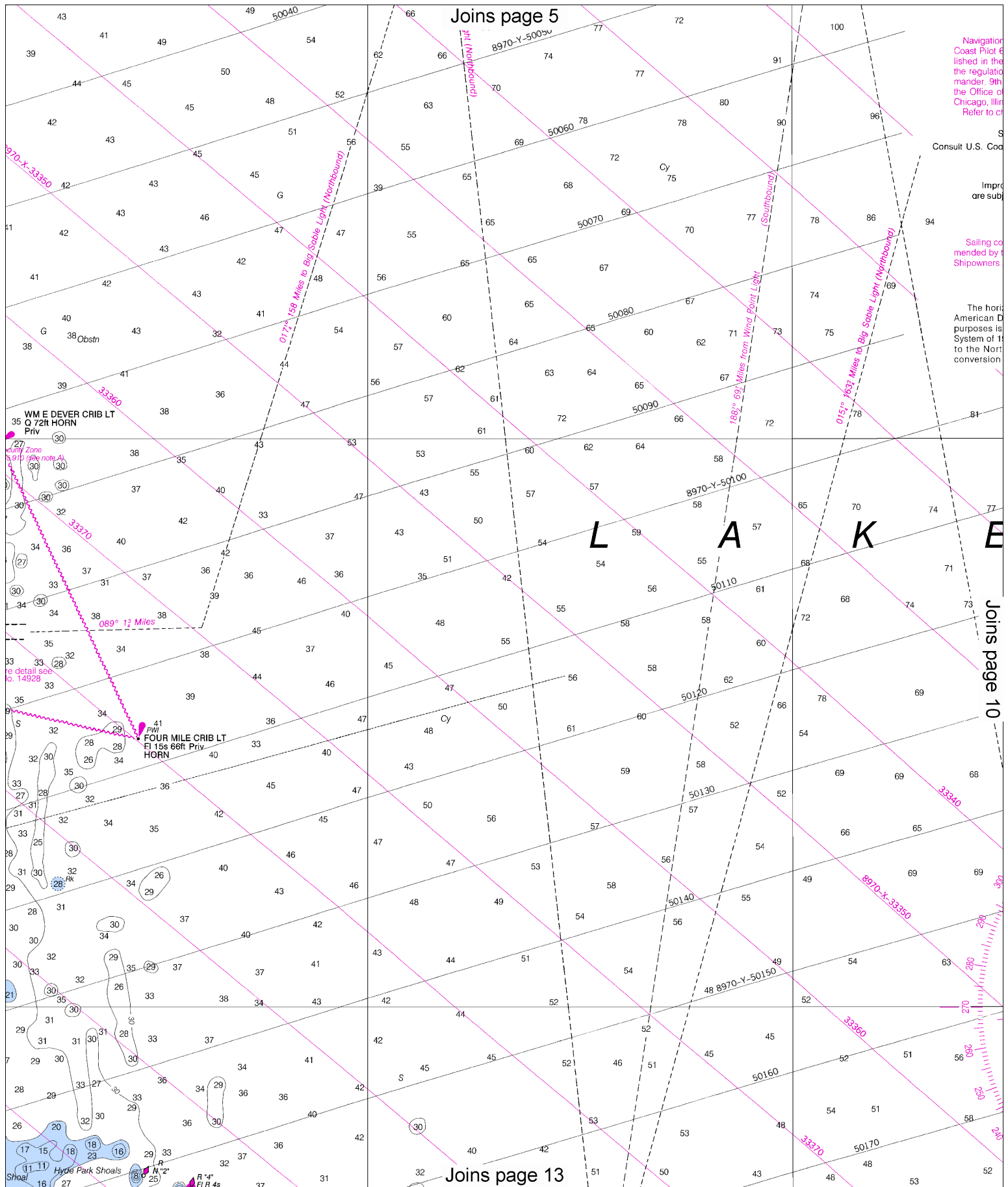
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

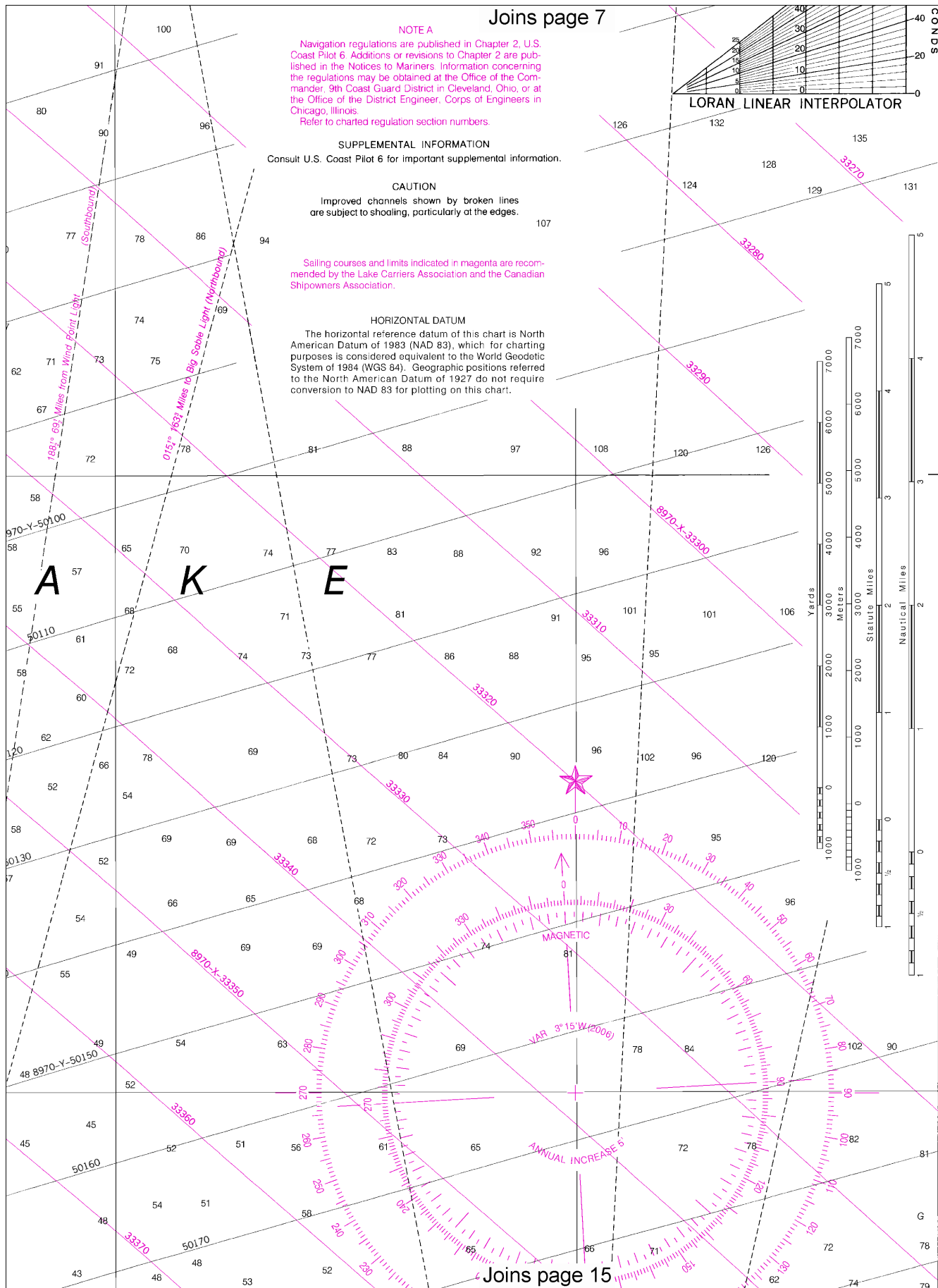
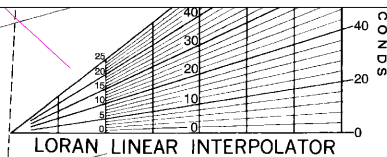
CAUTION

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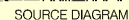
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LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR



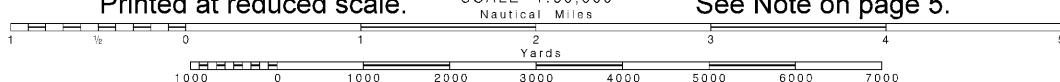
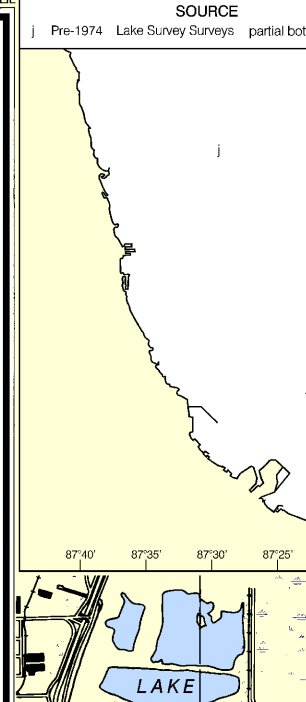
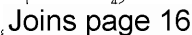
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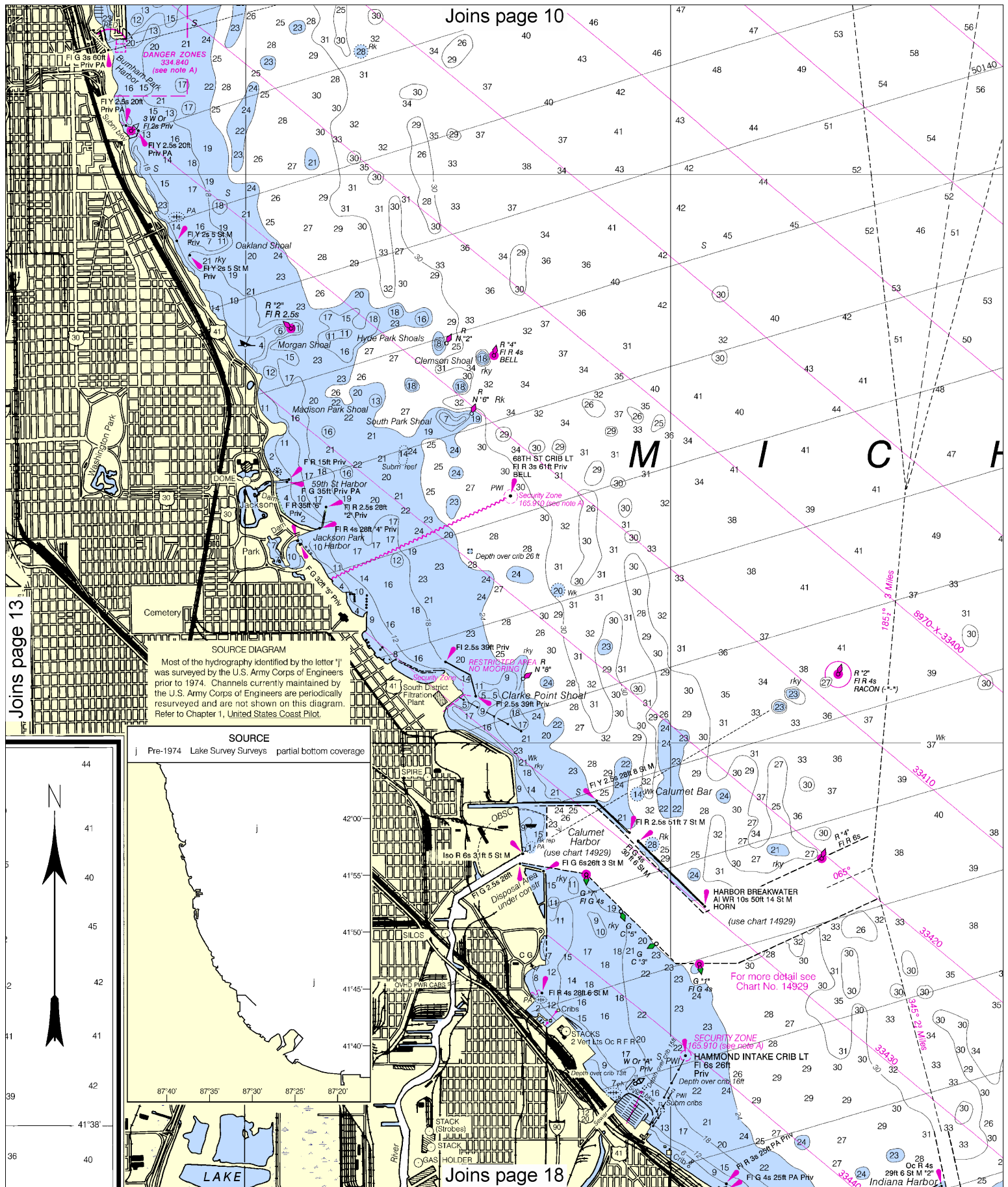


Most of the hydrography identified by the project was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this chart. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

Pre-1974 Lake Survey Surveys partial bot



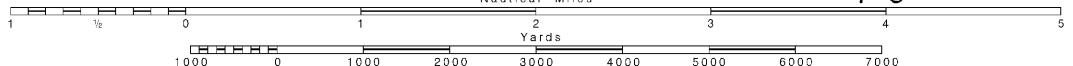


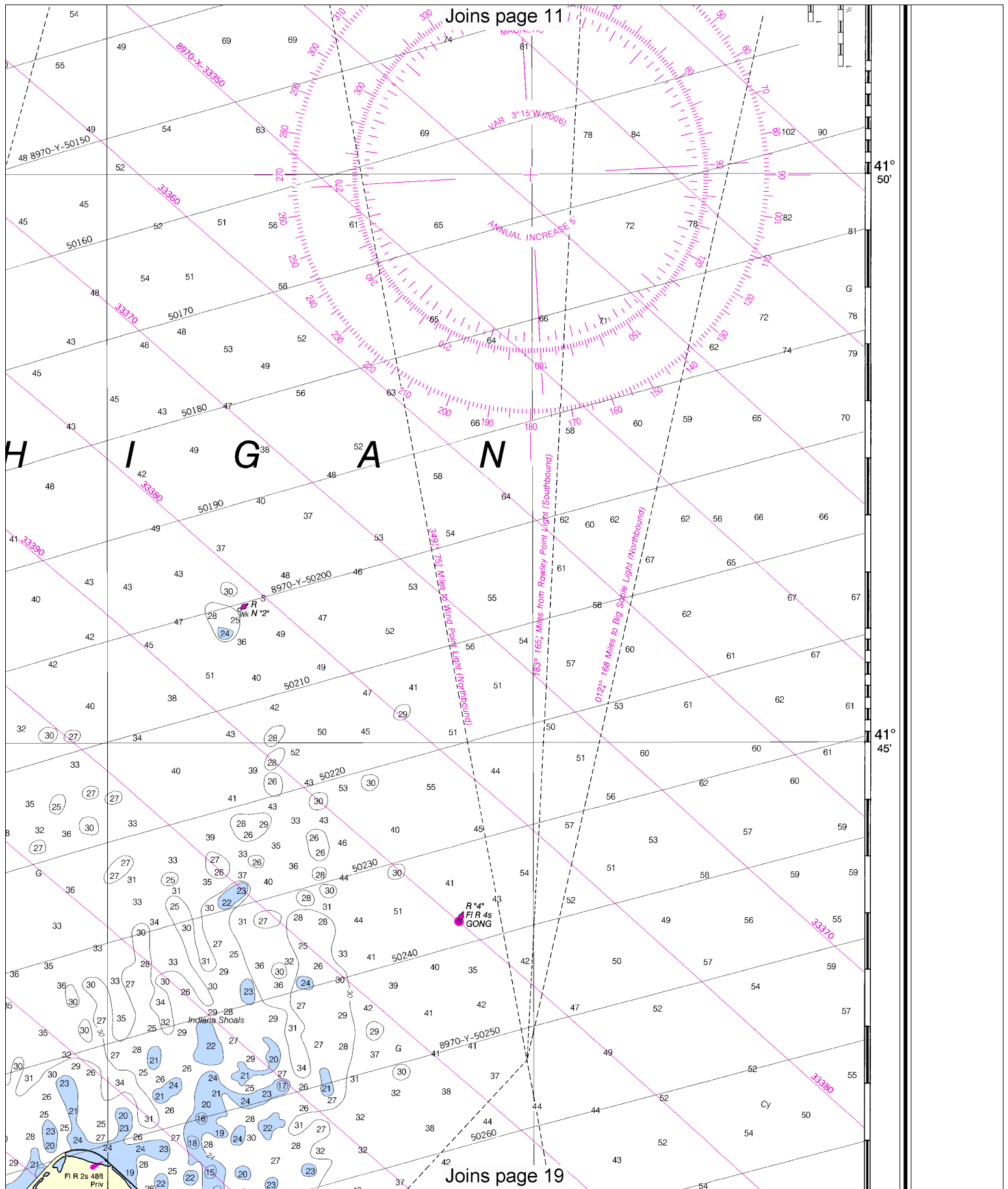
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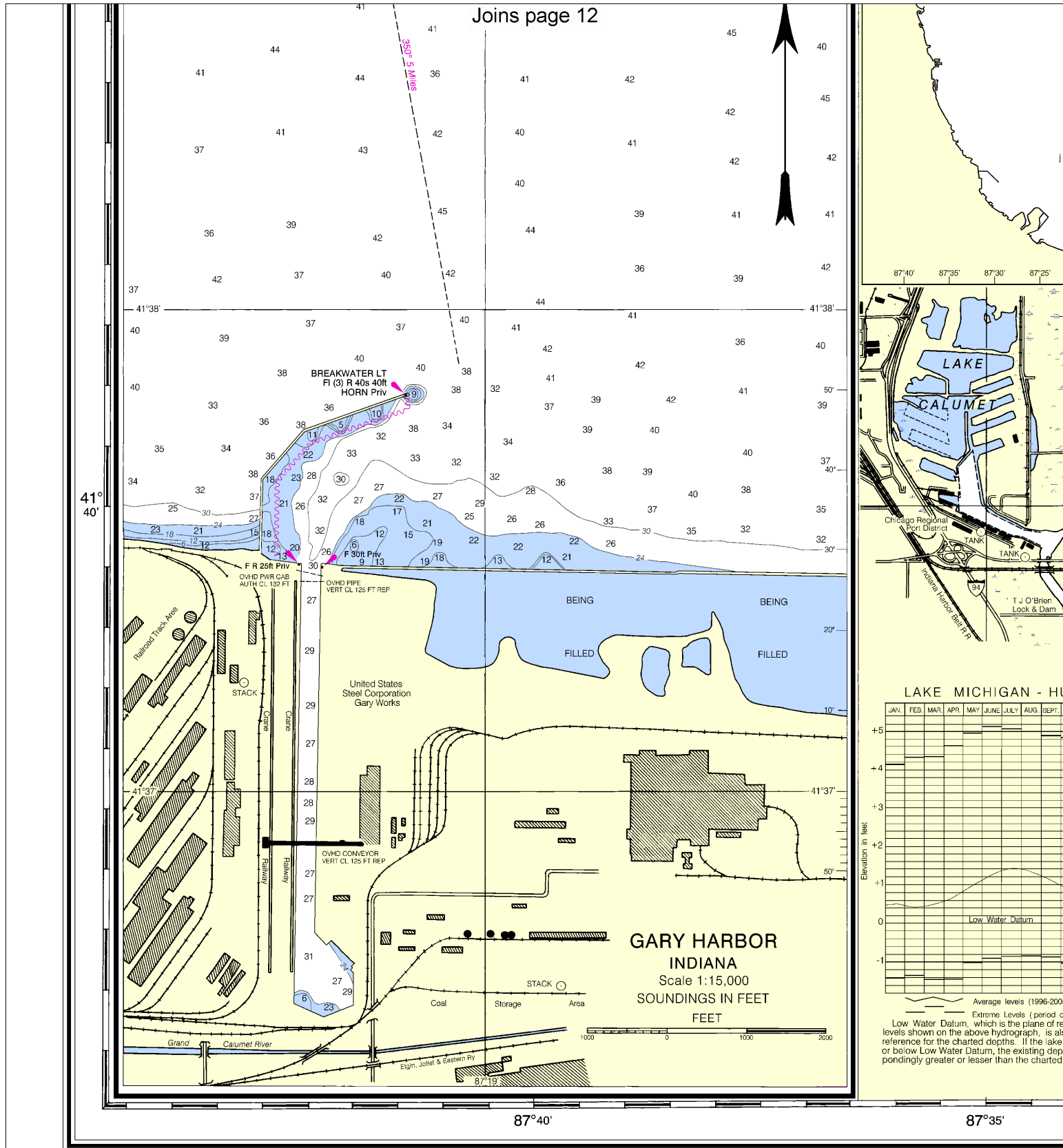
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See Note on page 5.







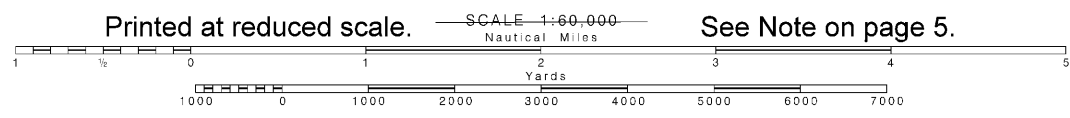
25th Ed., Aug. / 06 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 26/06
 Corrected through LNM Aug. 22/06
14927
 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at neuticalcharts.noaa.gov.

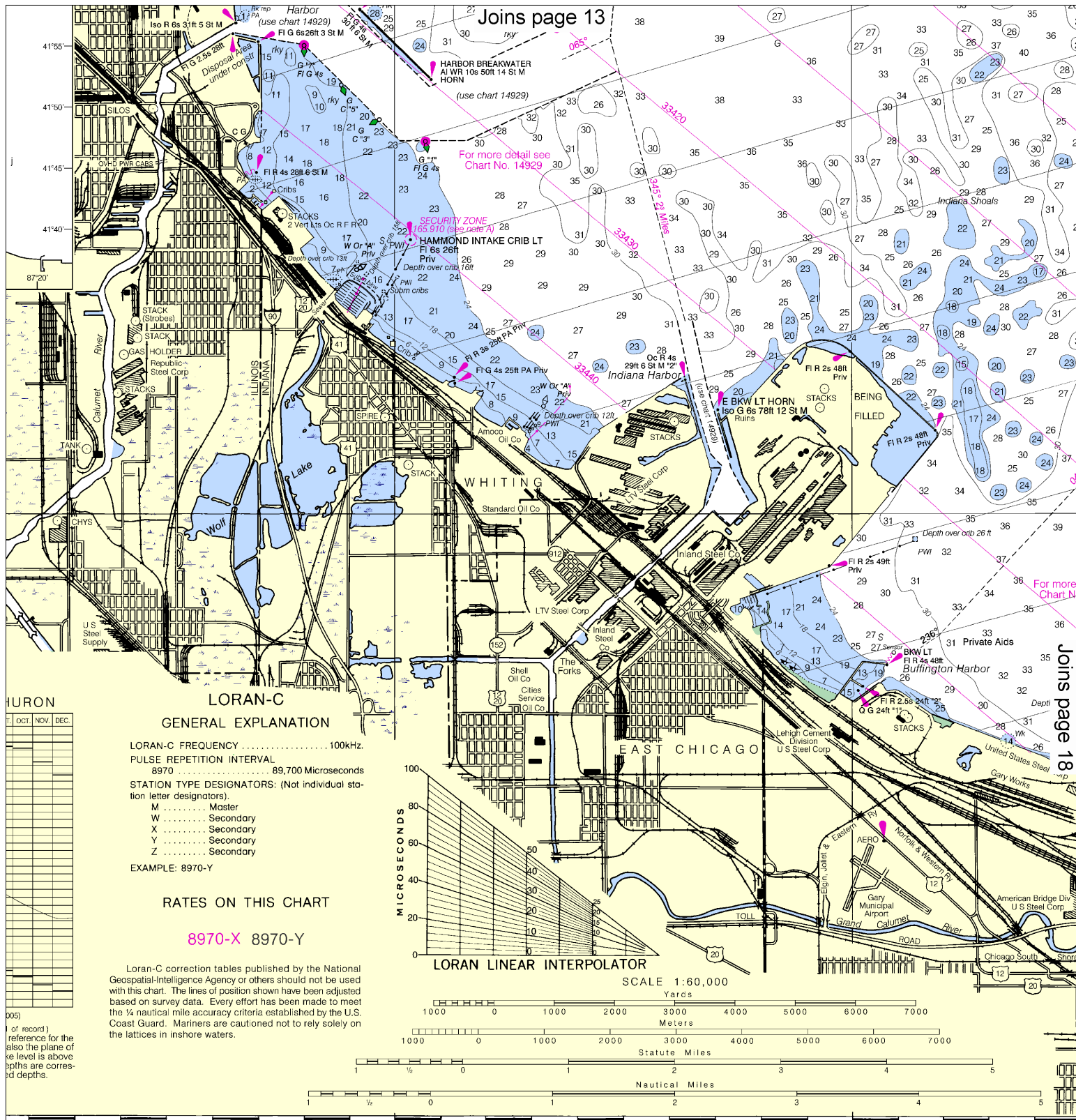
SOUNDINGS IN

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



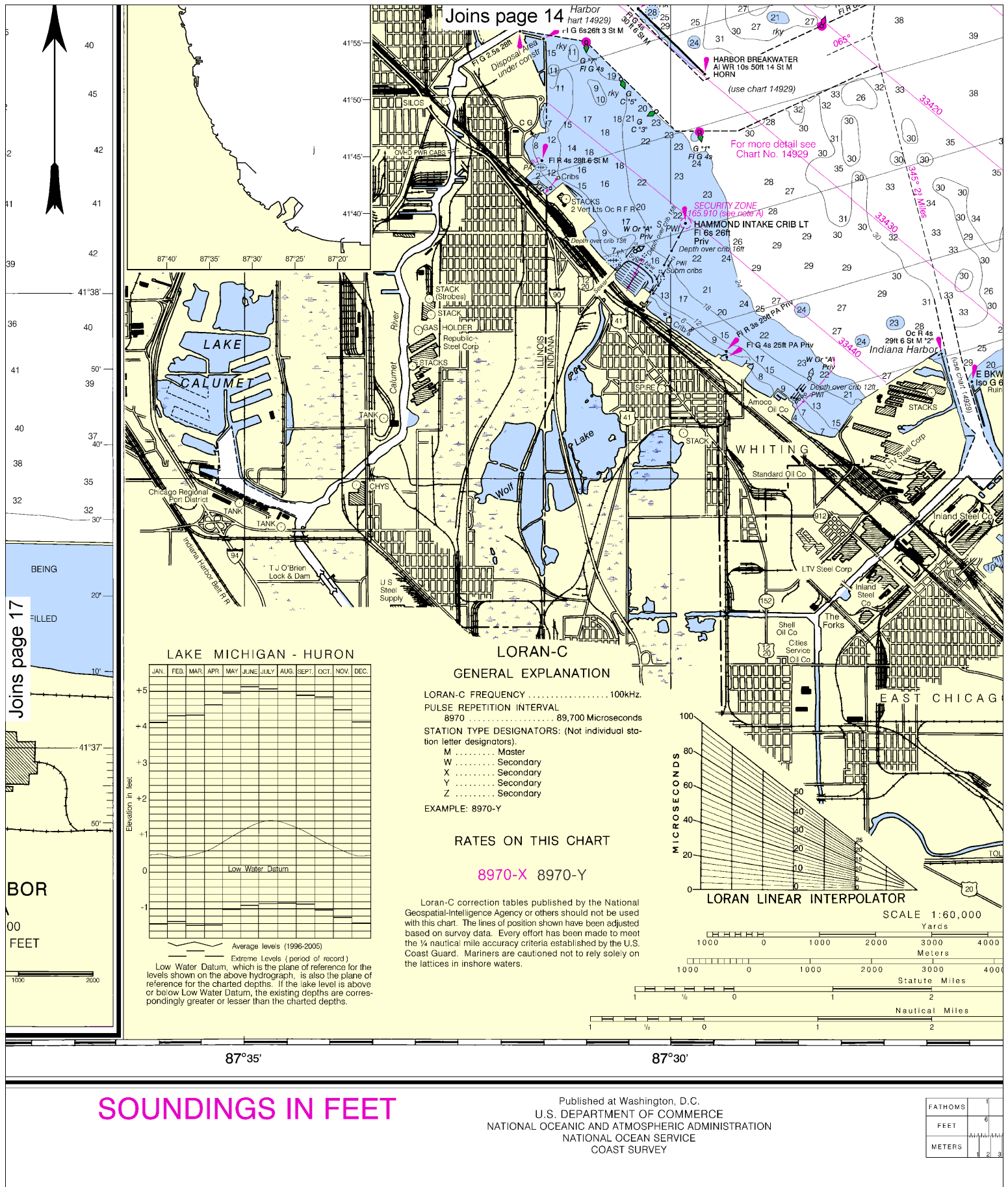
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1 FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

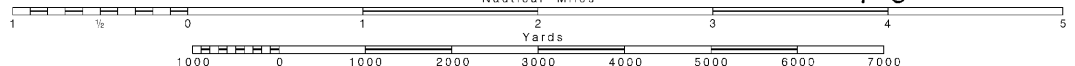


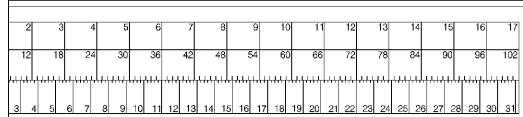
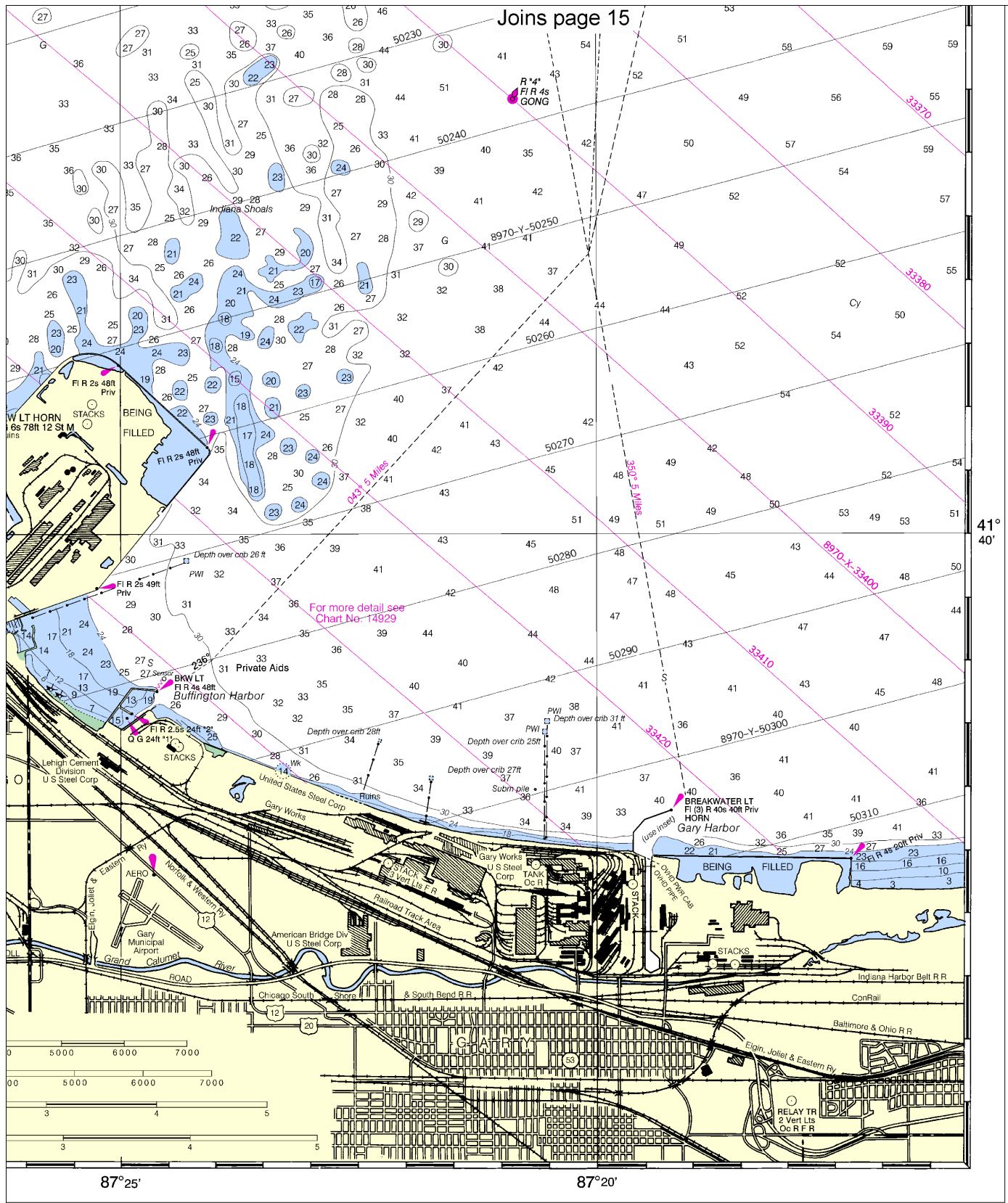
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:60,000

See Note on page 5.





Chicago Lake Front
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:60,000

14927
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 25

NSN 7642014010699
NGA REFERENCE NO. 14XHA14927



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker